

58646. × POPULUS GENEROSA A. Henry. Salicaceæ. Poplar.

From Dublin, Ireland. Cuttings presented by Dr. Augustine Henry, College of Science for Ireland. Received March 22, 1924.

This hybrid poplar is, according to its originator, Augustine Henry, intermediate in characters between its parents (*Populus angulata* and *P. trichocarpa*). The leaves are coarsely serrate and pale gray beneath. The tree is a rapid grower and unusually vigorous.

58647 to 58658.

From Paris, France. Plants purchased from Vilmoren-Andrieux & Co. Received February 20, 1924.

58647. AMPELOPSIS MEGALOPHYLLA Diels and Gilg. (*Vitis megalophylla* Veitch.). Vitaceæ.

A vigorous, hardy, very interesting vine, becoming 20 to 30 feet in length, with long-stemmed, deeply lobed leaves often more than 3 feet in diameter. The bluish black fruits are in loose cymes. This species is native to western Hupeh, China, where it grows at an altitude of about 4,000 feet.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 39569.

58648. CHEIRANTHUS MUTABILIS L'Her. Brassicaceæ.

A half-woody ornamental from Madeira, about 3 feet high, with very narrow, pointed leaves. The flowers are white, cream colored, or yellowish, becoming darker and striped.

58649. EOMECON CHIONANTHA Hance. Papaveraceæ.

A hardy, herbaceous perennial, native to eastern China. The pearly white flowers, 2 inches across, are borne in a many-flowered cluster on a reddish scape a foot or more high. The contrast of the white flowers with the pale-green leaves is very striking. The root stalks run freely underground and increase rapidly.

58650. LAVATERA OLIVA L. Malvaceæ.

A shrubby perennial, native to southern Europe, about 6 feet in height. The 3-lobed or 5-lobed oblong leaves are softly hairy, and the solitary, reddish purple flowers are sometimes over 2 inches across.

58651. RUBUS FLAGELLIFLORUS Focke. Rosaceæ.

A climbing, evergreen, shrubby *Rubus* from central and western China, where it is found at an altitude of about 6,000 feet. The slender, graceful stems become 5 or 6 feet long in one season; when young they are covered with a whitish felt through which are scattered small recurved prickles. The broadly oval, long-pointed leaves are sometimes 7 inches long, with the lower surfaces covered with thick, yellowish felt. The shining black fruits, half an inch thick, are edible.

58652. RUBUS TRIFIDUS Thunb. Rosaceæ.

An erect, woody, Japanese species, 7 to 10 feet high, with large, palmately ribbed, serrate leaves, and medium-sized, scarlet, edible berries. Because of its bright autumn foliage this is sometimes called the "fire raspberry."

58653. SALVIA DICHROA Hook. f. Menthaceæ.

This perennial is considered by some authorities as one of the most beautiful of the more hardy sages. It comes from the Atlas Mountains in Morocco. The plant grows about 3 feet high, and the deeply cut leaves are 6 to 8 inches long. The flowers are very striking, with the upper lip bright blue, the lateral lobes light blue, and the pendulous midlobe white. The many-flowered racemes are a foot or more in length.

58647 to 58658—Continued.**58654. SISYRINCHIUM STRIATUM J. E. Smith. Iridaceæ.**

A hardy, herbaceous perennial, 1 to 3 feet high, which is native to Chile and Argentina. It has sword-shaped leaves and lemon-yellow flowers in sessile clusters on long spikes. Each tuft develops 20 to 30 flower spikes, and throughout July this makes a very striking garden ornamental.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 33818.

58655. SPHAERALCEA MUNROANA (Dougl.) Spach. Malvaceæ.

A very attractive herbaceous perennial, 1 or 2 feet in height, found on dry plains in British Columbia and southward. The leaves are faintly 3-lobed, sometimes incised, and the scarlet or rose-colored flowers, an inch across, are in many-flowered terminal or axillary panicles.

58656. THLADIANTHA OLIVERI Cogn. Cucurbitaceæ.

A vigorous herbaceous vine, with annual, softly hairy stems sometimes 30 feet long and large, heart-shaped leaves about 8 inches long. Clusters of yellow, bell-shaped flowers an inch across appear in the leaf axils from July to September, making the vine very attractive. The native home of this species is central China.

58657. VACCINIUM URCEOLATUM Hemsl. Vacciniaceæ.

A handsome bush, 2 to 6 feet in height, common on red sandstone rocks in western Szechwan, China. It has leathery, narrowly oval leaves 2 to 4 inches long, small pink flowers in racemes, and small, black, urn-shaped berries.

58658. VERBASCUM WEIDEMANNIANUM Fisch. and Mey. Scrophulariaceæ.

A hardy herbaceous biennial, 1 to 3 feet high, covered with cobwebby, woolly hairs. The radical leaves are oblong and about 4 inches long; the stem leaves are sessile and very small. The purplish lilac flowers over an inch wide are either solitary or in a simple raceme or slightly branched panicle. This species is native to the Caucasus.

58659. CASTANEA MOLLISSIMA Blume. Fagaceæ.

From Yih sien, Shantung, China. Seeds presented by K. M. Gordon, South Shantung Industrial School of the American Presbyterian Mission (North). Received March 29, 1924.

These nuts, unusually sweet in flavor, came from the village of Yangchialou, about 3 miles north of Yih sien. (Gordon.)

The Chinese hairy chestnut has been introduced into this country several times and has been quite generally distributed. It is a promising immigrant, as the nut more closely resembles our American sweet chestnut than any other foreign species. Our own chestnut is rapidly disappearing, because of the chestnut blight which was introduced from the Orient about 20 years ago. *Castanea mollissima* is resistant to blight and has other characters that would seem to make it worthy of cultivation and study.

58660. CARICA sp. Papayaceæ.

From Lima, Peru. Seeds presented by Ing. Miguel U. Reátegui, Lima, through Dr. Mario Calvino, San Manuel, Oriente, Cuba. Received March 19, 1924.

Papaya aromática. An unidentified species from the highlands of Peru, which will be used in papaya-breeding experiments in southern Florida.